

WHOLE NATION PROTESTS AGAINST RAISE IN COAL PRICES

In an out-and-out independence league.

Irwin Untermyer is a member of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 129 Broadway. He is married, has three children and lives at No. 485 West End Avenue. He has not been prominent in court practice of law but is said to have figured conspicuously in the corporation practice of the firm.

A list of holders of Bethlehem Steel securities published by The World in 1918 showed that 6,100 shares of stock (belonging to Samuel) Untermyer were held in the name of his son, Irwin.

Mr. Untermyer is probably the youngest man ever nominated for the Supreme Court bench—unless Justice Irving Lehman might have been a trustee under his age when nominated by Tammany Hall.

OPPOSITION TO FOLEY FADES AT MEETING.

Senator James A. Foley, the minority floor leader in the Upper House at Albany, recently married Charles F. Murphy's daughter-in-law. There was originally some opposition in the organization to the designation of Senator Foley for the full office of Senator, but the opposition did not show its head in the committee meeting.

Joseph M. Callahan, nominated for the City Court bench was until he became County Clerk of the Bronx, leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, succeeding Alfred E. Smith when the latter was elected Sheriff.

The Bronx County Committee did not endorse the ticket this afternoon. A word was telephoned up from 14th Street that the county had been recognized by Mr. Callahan's designation. If he is elected, there will be another juicy office open to the Democrats of the Bronx.

Justice Newburger is sixty-eight years old. He would have been re-elected, if re-elected, and he certainly would have been re-elected—under the age limit in two years. Then the Governor would have named his successor. But there is to be another election for Governor before that exigency would have arisen, and if Mr. Untermyer is elected he will be in for a fourteen-year term.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE, SLAYER FIGHTS IN COURT

Eighteen-Year-Old Rowdy Battles With Attendants and Curses After Pleading Guilty.

Thomas McCarthy, eighteen years old, of No. 429 West 18th Street, pleaded guilty to-day of murder in the Second Degree in the Court of General Sessions. Judge McDermott sentenced him to life in prison. McCarthy listened to the sentence with a sneer on his face and then kicked his hat across the courtroom and fled to the court.

"Thank you, you!"

He fought and cursed as attendants hustled him across the bridge of Bums to the Tombs. The youth's exhibition of rowdiness led to inquiries why Assistant District Attorney Brothers assented to a plea of guilty to second degree murder when the indictment charged murder in the first degree.

On June 1, McCarthy, Arthur Baylan and John Lynch entered the saloon at the southeast corner of 17th Street and Ninth Avenue, shot and killed the bartender, Christopher Miles, and robbed him of \$10. McCarthy, Baylan and Lynch were jointly indicted with McCarthy but have not been called up for pleading.

EX-KAISER HOUSE HUNTING.

Wants to Leave the Dutch Castle at Amerongen.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The former Kaiser is seeking a new residence. It developed to-day, when it was learned that his agents have gone "house hunting" near Amerongen.

Within desire to leave the Dutch castle at Count Beudick in which he is living now, it is stated.

Get Their Marriage License.

A marriage license was issued to-day to Joseph Amodeo Bottin of Clarksville, Tenn., and Miss Katherine Hoey of No. 48 Central Park West. The couple will be married to-morrow at the United States Court in West 23d Street. Miss Hoey is the sister of the late insurance Commissioner James J. Hoey. Bottin is fifty-eight years old and has been married before.

Fort Leavenworth Strikers Return to Work.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28.—Part of the 2,500 prisoners at the military barracks at Fort Leavenworth resumed work to-day without any demonstration such as precipitated the strike last Tuesday, according to Col. Rodger Rice, commandant of the prison.

Dandy for Iced Tea

White Rose CEYLON TEA

SEEMAN BROS., New York
Proprietors of White Rose Coffee, Canned Foods, Cereals, etc.

NATION PROTESTS AGAINST ANOTHER COAL PRICE BOOST

Operators Give Many Signs of It and National Disaster Is Feared.

(Special to The Evening World.)

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 28.—Frank C. Reese, Secretary of the Anthracite Consumers' League, is receiving protests from all over the country as last another big boost in the price of anthracite coal.

Business men in every State seem to think that another increase will have an effect in this country as disastrous as is feared in England.

Reese says:

"Our league has fought the rising price of coal for several years and if it were not for our efforts the public would undoubtedly be paying twice the present price for anthracite and would not be getting as good a quality, although the quality of coal being furnished is far below the standard."

"There does not seem to be much hope that Congress will do anything effectual to aid the fuel supply problem. Last winter the Senate investigated conditions in the anthracite region, but took no action."

"One of the steps we suggested was legislation to prevent the enormous overcharges on royalties for coal. Most of the coal land owners now charge as high as \$1 a ton for the mere privilege of mining coal on their lands. Several bills which would have the effect of cutting down this exorbitant charge and thus aid in getting cheaper coal to the public were suggested to the Senators, some by their own counsel, yet nothing has been done."

ANOTHER FUTILE "INVESTIGATION" PROPOSED.

"Now Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey has presented a resolution for a new investigation. What the people want is not constant investigation, but action which will tend to relieve the situation."

"Soon the full 50-cent increase in the price of coal which the operators announced last spring will be in effect. Then the price will remain stationary until next April, when, if the new wage scale is signed, as now contemplated, the price may go up as much as \$2.50 a ton."

"Whenever the anthracite miners have had no benefit from the increase, cost of living has invariably risen, so that the miners and their families have had no benefit from the increase. The earnings of the miners are now large, but practically the entire amount is absorbed by living costs, and they are not much better off than when they received smaller wages."

"The miners of this district are demanding 25 per cent. increase in wages, and they deserve it. Unless some method is evolved whereby the cost of food, shoes and clothing is substantially lowered next spring, the miners will surely insist upon a substantial wage increase as well as shorter hours."

"The operators will undoubtedly take advantage of this situation to make a substantial raise in the price of coal. It should be remembered that the miners are not sharing in any wage increase in the higher price placed on coal this summer. The people of the anthracite region are all of the opinion that if the Government is too indifferent to the interests of the people to make effective efforts to lower the cost of food, the miners are perfectly justified in demanding a very large increase in wages in order to permit them to meet these prices."

"If there is any shortage of coal this winter it will be due to the action of the operators, who allowed the miners to work only half time for two months early this spring. This cut off nearly 8,000,000 tons of coal, for which only the operators are to blame. After an increase of 50 cents in the price of coal was announced, the miners were allowed to work steadily again."

SHORTAGE MILLIONS OF TONS MINED AND STORED.

"The anthracite business is upside down. There are more steam sizes of coal on the market than can be sold while the domestic sizes are scarce. Yet the domestic sizes cannot be produced without adding to the amount of steam sizes on the market. It would seem common sense to briquet some of the steam sizes and make this size of coal available for domestic purposes."

"Anybody who talks of the scarcity of coal should see the immense piles of coal stored by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company six miles below Pottsville. The whole

mountain side is bulging out with hundreds of thousands of tons of coal, enough to supply Philadelphia and New York for many weeks.

"Of course it must be remembered that much coal is now going abroad, and if the sales for Europe in the future continue as active as the sales for the past two weeks, there is bound to be a shortage here. We are in position to meet our own wants, but we cannot supply the deficiency of Europe, caused by the restriction of the British output, without feeling the result in a tangible manner."

"With this in view and the fact that everybody is likely to begin storing coal against a possible increase next spring, those who have a chance to buy coal now should do so, notwithstanding the fact that the movement to this effect up to this time has been rather by the operators for the sole purpose of placing the storage charges of coal on the public."

Taft Reconciles Hays and Senators of Giving Out His Letter.

Former President W. H. Taft to-day declared that since his letters regarding treaty reservations have been made public without his consent, he desires to have it known that they were never intended for publication and that he does not believe that the confidence was violated by any one of the four persons to whom he sent copies: Chairman Hays and United States Senators McCumber, Calt and McNary.

MRS. STRAIGHT, WHO AIDS IN WAGING WAR UPON GAMBLING IN NASSAU



MRS. WILLARD D. STRAIGHT

HUGHES SUPPORTS LEAGUE, BUT ASKS FOR RESERVATIONS

(Continued From First Page.)

The Peace Conference, when the reservation leaves unimpaired the main provisions of the covenant. He added that any nation making reservations is "not bound further than it agrees to be bound."

CALLS ARTICLE X A "TROUBLE BREEDER."

Referring to Article X as "a trouble breeder and not a peacemaker," Mr. Hughes said:

"It is idle to attempt to commit free peoples to the making of war in an unknown contingency when such a war may be found to be clearly opposed to the dictates of justice."

In addition to Article X, Mr. Hughes attacked Article I, (right of withdrawal), Article XV, (relating to domestic matters) and Article XXI, (relating to the Monroe Doctrine). He contended that "the descriptive phrase employed in Article X, is inaccurate and the meaning of the article is far from clear."

BOTHA LAUDS LEAGUE.

Says For First Time South Africa Is an Independent Nation.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, July 28 (via Montreal).—The League of Nations is characterized as the corner stone of the world's future peace by Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa in a speech at the City Hall here yesterday on his return from Europe, where he represented the Union at the Peace Conference. Great throngs welcomed the Premier home.

Alluding to the peace terms signed by Germany, Gen. Botha said they were onerous but that if Germany convinced the Allies that she honestly intended to carry out the terms he was certain the difficulties would be removed.

In his reference to the League of Nations the Premier pointed out that South Africa, for the first time in her history, "was recognized as an independent nation."

\$100,000,000 LOAN TO FOE.

Deutsche Bank Borrows That Amount in America.

LONDON, July 28.—An American loan of \$100,000,000 has been obtained by Deutsche Bank of Berlin, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Berlin.

It was said 10 per cent. of the loan would be deposited in foreign bonds to the German bank's credit.

mountain side is bulging out with hundreds of thousands of tons of coal, enough to supply Philadelphia and New York for many weeks.

"Of course it must be remembered that much coal is now going abroad, and if the sales for Europe in the future continue as active as the sales for the past two weeks, there is bound to be a shortage here. We are in position to meet our own wants, but we cannot supply the deficiency of Europe, caused by the restriction of the British output, without feeling the result in a tangible manner."

"With this in view and the fact that everybody is likely to begin storing coal against a possible increase next spring, those who have a chance to buy coal now should do so, notwithstanding the fact that the movement to this effect up to this time has been rather by the operators for the sole purpose of placing the storage charges of coal on the public."

Taft Reconciles Hays and Senators of Giving Out His Letter.

Former President W. H. Taft to-day declared that since his letters regarding treaty reservations have been made public without his consent, he desires to have it known that they were never intended for publication and that he does not believe that the confidence was violated by any one of the four persons to whom he sent copies: Chairman Hays and United States Senators McCumber, Calt and McNary.

WILSON CONFERS WITH H. DEACONS IN TREATY FIGHT

Consults With Senators Thomas, Colorado, and Johnson, South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Wilson began discussion of the peace treaty to-day with Democratic Senators. Further conferences with Republican Senators, a dozen of whom already have visited the White House, were held in abeyance.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado was the first caller to-day, remaining with the President for half an hour. He described his talk with the President as "highly satisfactory," but refused to go into details of the discussion. The Colorado Senator said he was reading the treaty for the fourth time and was not yet ready to announce his attitude.

Declaring that "the idea that the treaty and the League of Nations will bring about permanent world peace was largely illusory," Senator Thomas said he would address the Senate to-morrow on one phase of the treaty—the effect it might have on the peace of the world.

Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, another White House caller, said after his talk with the President, that in his opinion the treaty either must be accepted by the Senate without change or flatly rejected. Any reservations, he said, would lead to complications.

Others scheduled to meet Mr. Wilson to-day were Senator Smith, Arizona, and Representatives Hudepeth, Texas; Saunders, Virginia; Howard, Oklahoma; McKelvey, Oklahoma, and Champ Clark, Missouri. **SUBMITS LITTLE GIRL'S FLAG FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

Representative Stearnson, Minnesota, and Charles L. Stevens, editor of the Warren Register, presented to the President a flag proposed for the League of Nations.

It contains a large blue star on a background of white. On the blue star are twenty-six white stars, representing the principal powers. In the flag also is a red cross, significant of the relief of suffering.

Miss Hazel Berg, a thirteen-year-old school girl of Erskine, Minn., its adoption is urged by various Minnesota organizations.

Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee to-day discussed in private conferences with holding of the French treaty by President Wilson. Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican, Connecticut, said he intended to propose to the committee that, upon conclusion of the reading of the German answer, no further action be taken until the French treaty was submitted.

The Republican Senators also discussed the possibility of a Senate recess. They said that with the House in adjournment until Sept. 2, and the President away on his western tour, they could see no reason why the Senate should not take a recess of several weeks, if the French Treaty was not submitted.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the treaty was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator William Borah, Republican, of Idaho. It would provide that in the adjustment of the Allies' financial obligations to the United States should not take deduction, credit or set-off because of bonds of the Confederate States of America held abroad. The Illinois Senator said he had observed "active activity" recently among the foreign holders of the repudiated Confederate securities.

WALSH DENIES LEAGUE STANDS IN WAY OF IRISH FREEDOM.

Denial that Article X, of the League of Nations, would handicap the cause of Irish freedom or fix externally the boundaries of nations was made in the Senate to-day by Senator William Walsh, Republican, of Montana, who said no language could be clearer than the article's stipulation that members are to protect one another from external aggression.

"Beyond cavil and beyond controversy," he said, "this limits our obligation in the case of war by one Nation against another."

Reviewing Ireland's struggle for freedom, including her successive aid from Spain, France and Germany, the Montana Senator said:

"No single nation save the United States is to-day in the same class as a military power with the British Empire. There must be a union of powers against her to afford opportunity which it is said Article X denies to Ireland. Are Senators prepared to leave open for fomentation another world war on the chance of a change of government for Ireland? I prefer to hope that the end may be attained some other way. Under Article X, an independent Ireland would be guaranteed by all prior world against attack from the outside."

Senator Walsh said the sentiment in the United States for Irish freedom was unanimous, but that the same Senators who said Article X would handicap the cause of Irish freedom, were to-day in the same class as a military power with the British Empire. There must be a union of powers against her to afford opportunity which it is said Article X denies to Ireland. Are Senators prepared to leave open for fomentation another world war on the chance of a change of government for Ireland? I prefer to hope that the end may be attained some other way. Under Article X, an independent Ireland would be guaranteed by all prior world against attack from the outside."

Indications at the White House that the President might within a few days take a public stand regarding the reservation proposed by Senator Hughes.

The hope of developments regarding the Shantung problem was based on the President's diplomatic conversations with Japan to secure a public declaration of her future policy regarding the peninsula, including preferably the publication of the secret understanding with China for its restoration.

CHICAGO RACE RIOT QUELLED BY POLICE; TWO DEAD, 50 HURT

Minor Outbreaks To-Day, but Situation Is Reported Well in Hand.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Trouble between whites and negroes was renewed in Chicago's black belt to-day when Moses Thomas, a negro, fired several shots at a wagon load of white workmen being taken to a South Side factory. When an attempt was made by whites to disarm Thomas a dozen negroes rushed to his assistance. The police quelled the disturbance and reported that nobody had been injured.

Dr. J. U. Turner, a negro city Health Department officer, was attacked by five white men on a south side street. When his assailants saw his star they fled. Dr. Turner chased them and captured Henry Roisin, nineteen years old, who was turned over to the police and booked on a charge of assault.

Another disturbance reported to-day was that Robert Reynolds and George Martin, negro boys employed as messengers by the Postal Telegraph Company, who were attacked by ten white men. The boys were rescued by the police, but no arrests were made.

The casualties resulting from the outbreaks stand at two dead and 50 injured. All of Chicago's police reserves are on duty to-day to prevent further disorder.

Accounts of the origin of the trouble differ, but the version accepted by the police to-day is that the fighting started at the 29th Street bathing beach, where the whites and colored people are accustomed to swim in Lake Michigan, although the two races are separated by an imaginary line.

This version of the affair says that a negro boy on a raft crossed the boundary line and that white boys threw stones, knocking the colored lad into the water. He was drowned. A general fight developed between the races and riot calls brought hundreds of police into the colored district, the centre of which is around 31st Street and State Street, more than a mile from the beach. Negroes asked the police to arrest a white boy, and when they refused the negroes began to beat the white lad.

Negro bathers from another beach at 25th Street, attracted by the fighting, came up in force, and soon stones and clubs were hurled in all directions, many persons both white and black being injured by the missiles.

Two colored men who were shot at 29th Street, where one was killed, are said to be seriously though not fatally wounded.

RICHLY CLAD WOMEN FLED GAMBLING HOUSE IN STORM AFTER RAID

(Continued From First Page.)

for political purposes; that he desired to succeed Mr. Weeks as District Attorney. He refused this at noon by saying:

"I am not a candidate for District Attorney. The raid was not made for political purposes. It was made to show the District Attorney that gambling is going on here when he has denied it."

District Attorney Weeks announced to-day that he had had the raided place under observation and that he also had under observation another place at Hewlett's. He declared that he had two men stationed at the raided place and that he has a like number at the Hewlett's house. His attention had been drawn to them by a letter in a feminine hand with the initials "A. J. M." signed. The writer said her brother, who had recently inherited \$1,000, was spending it by drinking and gambling.

The Lynbrook raiders did not take the names of any of the patrons of the house. They arrested three men, the manager, cashier and doorman, but these refused to give their names at the raid and stood on the "John Doe, Cashier," style of warrants when they were bailed at 3 o'clock in the morning. Each deposited \$2,000 cash to appear for examination at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening before Justice of the Peace Raising. Cash bail was objected to, but the Justice finally accepted it instead of real estate security.

The Nassau County Association which financed the raid includes in its membership Alfred P. Davidson, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad, who is President; Paul D. Cravath, Vice President; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, John P. Pratt, Frank H. Doubleday, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, George S. Brewster, Edward H. Floyd-Jones and Payne Whitney.

PLAN IMMEDIATE SALE OF U. S. FOOD TO THE CONSUMERS

House to Act To-Morrow on Disposition of \$125,000,000 Surplus Supply.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The resolution of the Special War Investigating Committee asking the War Department to immediately sell to consumers in this country its surplus stocks of foodstuffs will be a special order of business in the House to-morrow, a rule for this purpose being adopted to-day without opposition.

A statement issued at the War Department to-day said the value of the surplus food now on hand, based on its cost to the Government, was \$125,000,000. Sales to date have approximated \$2,500,000 worth of canned vegetables.

A list of the supplies on hand and their value follows:

Dried fruits and vegetables, \$478,228
Smoked and canned meats \$9,384,326
Fresh meat and poultry, \$381,671
Canned vegetables, 12,342,443
Cereals, 1,085,839
Hard bread, crackers and macaroni, \$80,719

OTHERS THAN CONSOLIDATED OCCUPY BIG GAS BUILDING

Deputy Attorney General Chambers Scores Point at the Eighty-Cent Hearing.

At the resumption of the 80-cent gas hearing to-day Deputy Attorney General Chambers scored against the Consolidated Gas Company by cross examination of one of the company's own witnesses.

Herbert Ailich, an engineer for the company, on direct examination concerning the building properties of the company had testified that the 19-story building at 16th Street and Irving Place was owned and occupied by the Consolidated.

This testimony, if unchallenged, would have been the basis of part of the company's showing of capital investment and running expenses, and would have supported, as far as it went, its demand for a higher price for gas. But Mr. Chambers challenged.

On cross-examination which admitted that the building was not occupied exclusively by the Consolidated, he admitted the other facts were: The New York Edison Company, the Mutual Gas Company, the New Amsterdam Gas Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company and the Municipal Lighting Company.

KILLS SELF WHEN TOLD HUSBAND IS SUICIDE

Takes Illuminating Gas After She Hears Body Was Found—Leaves Two-Year-Old Baby to Friends.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. John Russ, mother of a two-year-old child, killed herself with illuminating gas to-day in her home, No. 8 Little Street, Newark.

"I hope my friends will not feel badly, but I had to do it," said a note found in the room. "I hope people will be good to my little boy."

Charles, the baby, was asleep in an adjoining room.

A week ago Mrs. Russ reported to the police that her husband, who had been in ill health since the death of their house, saying he was going to drown himself in the lake in Branch Brook Park. A body was found off Governor's island yesterday and it was reported that it might be Russ's. It is believed this report caused Mrs. Russ to decide to take her life.

POLES GET 6,500 PRISONERS.

Also Capture 41 Guns in Galicia Campaign.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—The Polish advance into Galicia, which the Polish Press Bureau announced yesterday had resulted in the occupation of all Galicia up to the River Zbruc was made, according to further advice, so rapidly that the Germans had no time to destroy the railways or bridges as they retired. The Poles, according to this announcement, took 6,500 prisoners and forty-one guns, as well as vast quantities of munitions and railway equipment, between July 11 and July 17.

LONG FLIGHT BEGINS FRIDAY

Capt. Francis Expects Early Start on Cross-Continental Trip.

MINNEOLA, L. I., July 28.—Capt. Roy N. Francis, commander of the huge Martin bomber which arrived from Dayton last week, said to-day that he expects to get away at 3 o'clock Friday morning on his one-stop flight to San Francisco.

It was found that the Liberty motors need very little overhauling. Capt. Francis expects to make a short flight over Hazelhurst field to-morrow or Wednesday.

EMPIRE CITY RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—The Carnation Purse: for two-year-olds; purse \$24,351; five and a half furlongs.—Head Over Heels, 104 (Butwell), 7 to 5, 1 to 8 and out; first; Lady Brammel, 106 (Schuttler), 13 to 20, out and out; second; Dr. Hall, 107 (Dwyer), 20 to 1, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; third. Time, 1:05 4-5.

Super and Pontypit also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Plunkitt Purse for three-year-olds; maidens; purse, \$24,351; one mile.—Doleful, 115 (Wallis), 5 to 2, even and 3 to 5; first; Wilfred, 119 (Rodriguez), 6 to 1, 3 to 1, and 4 to 5; second; Nathaniel, 115 (Butwell), 20 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1; third. Time, 1:41 4-5. Different York, War Plume and Goume also ran.

ERZBERGER DISTORTS THE TRUTH, SAYS RIBOT

Former Premier Denies England and France Sought Peace in 1917.

PARIS, July 28.—"A distortion of the truth," was the characterization applied to-day by Alexandre Ribot to the recent statement by Matthias Erzberger, the German Finance Minister, declaring that Great Britain and France made peace overtures to Germany through the Vatican in 1917, which Germany rejected.

M. Ribot, who was French Premier and Foreign Minister at the time in question, explained the occurrence as follows:

Pope Benedict, in August, 1917, suggested proposals to serve as a basis for overtures to Germany. France and Great Britain both decided to decline the proposal. The political acknowledgment was made to the Pope, but nothing more.

On July 24 the Hungarian advance was declared by the Standard Army to have been stopped by their artillery fire, but Hungarian sources claimed their troops were meeting with success.

RIOTING STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE; TWENTY MEN HURT

(Continued From First Page.)

after officials of the Botany Worsted Mills, Foreman & Huffman, and the Garfield Worsted Mills refused the men a 15 per cent. wage increase.

Although the demands were made on behalf of 6,000 workers, only about one-tenth of that number quit.

The strikers are members of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. There is an independent union, the Industrial Workers of Passaic and Vicinity, with 6,000 members. They have not struck nor have they made any demands.

The striking organization recently sent greetings to the Soviet Government of Russia.

The danger of a strike of wireless operators has been at least temporarily averted, James A. Moore, Secretary of the United Radio Telegraphers Association, said to-day that pending the outcome of conferences no ships would be held in port for lack of operators. He said, however, that the men resent the Shipping Board threat to use navy wireless operators in the event of a strike.

END OF NEW SHIP STRIKE EXPECTED IN FEW HOURS

Leaders of Engineers' Union and Owners in Conference to Settle Dispute.

Ships that have been tied up for three weeks by the seamen's strike are expected to sail within a few hours.

A meeting is in progress to-day between representatives of the United States Shipping Board and the American Steamship Association on one side and the marine engineers' organization on the other.

Those representing the engineers are: Thomas L. Delahanty, secretary of Local No. 22; Bert Todd, secretary of the Ocean Engineers; George H. Willey of Boston and William H. Hyman of Baltimore. They are conferring with President H. H. Raymond of the American Steamship Association, S. B. Walker of the United States Railroad Administration; Bruce Gibson, superintendent of engineers of the United States Shipping Board, and Capt. Frank L. Ferris, managing director of the United States Shipping Board in New York. One of the labor representatives declared after the morning session: "The matter has got to be settled to-day. We are tired of